

Some Illegal Evidence Is Ruled Admissible by U.S. High Court

By James H. Rubin
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court, acting in a 16-year-old murder case, ruled Monday for the first time that illegal evidence may be admitted in criminal trials if the evidence "inevitably" would have been discovered anyway by legal means.

By a 7-2 vote, the court ruled that a lower court erroneously threw out the Iowa murder conviction of Robert A. Williams, who was found guilty of killing 10-year-old Pamela Powers in 1968.

U.S. Intercepts Warhead in Test Attack

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An experimental U.S. Army missile has scored what is believed to be the world's first successful interception of an oncoming ballistic missile warhead, Pentagon officials said Monday.

The missile, fired from a Pacific island on Sunday, hit a dummy warhead carried by a Minuteman intercontinental missile from Vandenberg Air Force Base, they said.

The interception was disclosed in a brief announcement of plans for a news conference later in the day to discuss what the Pentagon called a "successful... intercept in a re-entry vehicle" in a program called the Homing Overlay Experiment.

Three previous attempts failed to destroy targets.

Major General Lyle Barker, the army chief of information, said it was the first known missile interception, not only for the United States but for the world.

The Homing Overlay Experiment is one of several concepts being explored by the Reagan administration as part of its plan for a defense of the United States against possible missile attack. It is called a multi-layered system because it contemplated countering attacking missiles in different phases of their courses from shortly after launch to near impact.

A major part of the administration plan, and one that has become highly controversial, involves possible development of space-based laser and beam weapon devices, possibly by the end of this century.

The experiment, called HOE for short, is one result of about a decade of army research.

"The HOE program is designed to validate the optical homing technology needed to develop a near-term, nonnuclear capability for destroying an attacker's strategic nuclear ballistic missiles outside the atmosphere," the announcement said.

According to officials, the intercepting missile was launched from Meck Island in the Kwajalein missile testing complex. Above the atmosphere, the interceptor separated from its booster rocket and its long-wave infrared sensor and guidance computer locked on the target warhead.

The infrared sensor can detect heat equivalent to that of a human body more than a thousand miles (1,600 kilometers) away when operating against the cold background of space, officials said.

Just seconds before impact, officials said, a metal device shaped somewhat like the frame of an umbrella unfurled from the neck of the interceptor. The device has ribs studded with weights and is designed to result in what they said was a "shattering collision."

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• Ruled, 9-0, that prosecutors did not violate a murder defendant's constitutional rights by making a plea-bargain offer and then withdrawing it before it could be approved by the court.

But, he said, "If the prosecution can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the information ultimately obtained by lawful means," Mr. Burger wrote, "then the deterrence rationale has so little basis that the evidence should be received."

"Anything less would reject logic, experience and common sense," he added.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice William J. Brennan said that unlawfully seized evidence should be allowed only if the authorities can provide "clear and convincing" proof, and not merely show by a preponderance of the evidence that it would have been discovered anyway by legal means.

Justice Thurgood Marshall joined in the dissent.

In other rulings Monday regarding criminal prosecutions, the court:

• Ruled, 9-0, that law enforcement agencies may use the results of alcohol breath tests against accused drunken drivers even when the actual breath samples are not preserved.

• Ruled, 7-2, that defendants may not avoid prosecution on the most serious criminal charges facing them by pleading guilty to lesser crimes involved in the same incident.

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In European Voting, Local Issues Dominate

High Rate of Abstention Is Expected As Continent Picks a New Parliament

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — When Europeans vote for their Parliament in elections beginning Thursday, the essential issues will be less the future of the Continent than the narrower, national concerns that most Europeans say smother the goal of a united political Europe.

Reports from many of the 10 European Community countries voting for the European Parliament indicate that interest is highest in those nations where a ballot or an abstention has significance as criticism or approval of domestic policy.

The British, Danes and Dutch vote Thursday, and the other seven countries on Sunday. None of the results will be disclosed until Sunday.

"Europe — nobody gives a hoot," wrote Claude Sarrame, a columnist for *Le Monde*. "Starting with the people who are asking us to vote for them."

In many countries, abstention rates are expected to be high. In Britain, where only 39 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots in the last European Parliament election in 1979, a poll quoted by *The Sunday Times* of London said 87 percent of the country did not know European elections were taking place.

Reagan Said to Restrict Decisions on Covert Moves

By Leslie H. Gelf
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has abolished a long-standing process of inter-departmental consultations for covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to former and present senior officials of the administration.

In interviews last week, the officials said Mr. Reagan abandoned the procedure at the outset of his administration in favor of discussions and decision-making by a small group of senior political and national security advisers.

The intent of this reorganization,

A study made for the European Parliament showed the probability of a 64 percent turnout, or 17 percent below the usual level for national contests. This would mean only the barest improvement over the 1979 results.

The Parliament has no strong identity and few creative powers. It can reject EC budget proposals, but it does not take part in their preparation. If it takes stands on issues such as human rights, its voice does not yet have sufficient resonance to influence public opinion within Europe, or in the countries to which its calls are addressed.

Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, the president of the European Community Commission, said: "The idea has got to sink in that we are very far from the spirit or the letter" of the original idea of a united Europe.

In this context, the European elections will serve mainly as clear soundings on domestic policies.

In France, a brutal defeat for the Socialists could create an end-of-the-regime climate leading toward the French legislative elections in 1986, with the possibility of the Communists departing from the government being intensified by either a marked increase or decrease in their score.

Polls in France suggest the elections will also produce a prickly novelty since a handful of seats are

expected to go to the National Front, the extreme-right party running on a "France first" ticket.

In Greece, the opposition conservatives are challenging the performance of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement, who have been in power for 32 months of a four-year term.

If Mr. Papandreou suffered a substantial loss of support, President Constantine Caramanlis could dissolve Parliament and call for elections.

In West Germany, the Greens, the small anti-NATO environmentalist party, are likely to enter the Parliament for the first time, while the Free Democrats, junior partners in the government coalition,

might not win the 5 percent of the

vote needed to send a representative to Strasbourg.

If the Free Democrats do poorly, pressure may increase on the already weakened party leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to resign, forcing Chancellor Helmut Kohl to reshuffle his government.

In the Netherlands, the Socialists are expected to improve over their 1979 performance at the expense of the coalition government of Christians Democrats and Liberals. A vote for the Socialists in the Dutch context, will mean a vote against deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

In Britain, the Conservatives are expected to lose seats, but the Labor Party is in the difficult position of campaigning for places in a European institution that it has often

rejected or regarded with disdain.

■ Moscow Protests Berlin Vote

The Soviet Union protested to Britain, France and the United States on Monday that the holding in West Berlin of elections to the European Parliament was a "flagrant violation" of the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin.

The official news agency Tass said the protest centered on the fact that representatives to the European Parliament from West Berlin would be seen as representatives of West Germany.

"West Berlin does not belong to the FRG," Tass said, referring to West Germany. "and is not governed by it. The competence of the European Community does not and may not apply to it."

30 Are Killed In Shelling In Lebanon

Reuters

officials said, nor are aides generally allowed to attend.

When intelligence activities are discussed, the attorney general is invited, along with the director of the Office of Management and Budget, the officials said, adding that Mr. Casey was also usually accompanied by his deputy for clandestine operations.

As a general rule, officials said those at the meetings were given no advance notification that proposed covert operations were to be discussed. They said papers normally prepared by the CIA were passed out at the meeting and collected at the end of the meeting. According to knowledgeable sources, Mr. Reagan usually makes his decision at the table.

Thus, according to the sources, those who attend are often without the benefit of staff advice before or during the meeting.

One policy-level official said, "The people at the top of this administration are fascinated with covert operations and find it easier to approve them than to discuss complicated diplomatic matters."

Mr. Casey was cited as a strong advocate of clandestine action.

Several sources said he did so on several occasions against the advice of CIA agents and analysts.

Most of the sources agreed that the CIA as an institution had not been a strong promoter of covert operations since the early 1970s — after congressional investigations of these activities.

South African KGB Agent Had 'Extraordinary Career'

(Continued from Page 1)

After the landing of marines and Army Rangers.

They successfully carried out one action, safeguarding Grenada's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, but failed in two others, including an effort to knock the Grenada radio off the air, according to a congressional report. At least four men were killed in these operations, which remain classified.

• The command's units tried to locate missing or captured Americans in Lebanon in the last 18 months and assisted in the 1982 search for Brigadier General James L. Dozier, who was held hostage by Italian terrorists.

As the government's primary counterterrorism strike force, the units under the special operations command have been deployed when U.S. citizens were involved in airplane hijackings and attacks on U.S. embassies or diplomatic and will be involved in protecting against terrorist attacks at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Intelligence officials said the Defense Department, impatient with the CIA's leading role in conducting covert operations, particularly paramilitary activities, has pressed in recent years to establish its own units capable of directing and carrying out such operations.

Starting in 1980, the army, under the direction of General Edward C. Meyer, then chief of staff, created a small, secret organization, the Intelligence Support Activity, without the knowledge of the secretary of defense, the director of central

intelligence or Congress, according to intelligence officials.

Its original mission, according to former army officers familiar with the group's origin, was to collect intelligence to plan for special military operations such as the Iran rescue attempt.

Eventually, however, the unit developed the ability to conduct special operations and became involved in supporting CIA covert activities in Central America, including aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to intelligence officials.

In the last few years, the Joint Special Operations Command has evolved beyond its original mandate of countering terrorism to other kinds of special operations, according to officials familiar with its operations. One said the command has "become mostly a nighttime operation, with its own weapons procurement and research, as well as communications."

Congress has carefully prescribed, through legislation and practice, reporting and oversight responsibilities for covert operations, particularly paramilitary activities, has pressed in recent years to establish its own units capable of directing and carrying out such operations.

The order, however, did not fully spell out the definition of special activities, and, according to national security experts and congressional officials, there is some ambiguity over whether some types of commando operations carried out by the Pentagon would fall within the definition of special activities.

The executive order also limited "special activities," a synonym for covert activities, to the CIA unless the president determined that another agency was better able to conduct these kinds of activities.

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Earlier, sources said, Mr. Gerhardt gave Moscow details of the French Exocet air-to-surface missile immediately after South Africa bought the weapon.

Among Mr. Gerhardt's disclosures are said to be the electronic secrets behind the British Seacat

missile used by 16 navies and the Tigerfish and Stingray torpedoes, considered to be two of the most potent Western naval weapons. U.S. intelligence sources said that he had access to the design of the nuclear warhead that Britain put on the Polaris submarine missile bought from the United States.

The work of the strategically located Silvermine listening post, between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean sea lanes, may have been Mr. Gerhardt's most significant contribution to Soviet intelligence.

Silvermine was built and paid for by NATO and opened in 1973, is one of the world's most modern surveillance and communications centers. It watches sea traffic as it rounds the Cape of Good Hope and a swath of ocean from North Africa to the South Pole and from South America to the Bay of Bengal.

Sources said the first tip that Mr. Gerhardt was working covertly for the KGB came from Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency, which traced leads about evading ties between Israel and South Africa to Mr. Gerhardt.

While Mr. Gerhardt was Simonstown in 1981, Mr. Gerhardt served on the planning and operations staff in Pretoria, where he was privy to all South African military communications, including those that would reveal South African military operations against Angola, whose Marxist government had enlisted Soviet and Cuban military aid.

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The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The parents of two Palestinians killed after they hijacked an Israeli bus two months ago have demanded access to a secret military inquiry into their son's death, their lawyer said.

The lawyer, Felicia Langer, said Sunday that the parents of two

sons, Shabti Abu Jumaa and Majid Abu Jumaa, had asked the High Court to order Defense Minister Moshe Arens to release the complete report to them. She said she believed that an excerpt, published two weeks ago, covered up more extensive findings in the report.

A Defense Ministry statement said that the military inquiry

found that they were beaten to death with a blunt instrument in a field near the bus.

Gulf Accord On Cities Is in Doubt

Japan, Sweden Offer To Monitor Agreement

Reuters

BAHRAM — Japan and Sweden have offered to monitor an agreement by Iran and Iraq to halt attacks on each other's civilian areas.

But only hours before the agreement was due to go into effect at midnight Monday, Iraq said it had attacked the Iranian city of Dezzif in retaliation for what it termed indiscriminate shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra and four border towns.

After an appeal by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Iraq and Iran said Sunday that they had agreed to stop attacks on civilian areas and asked that the agreement be monitored.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who is on a visit to the Middle East, said he would have to study the response from Baghdad and Tehran, who have been at war since September 1980, before deciding whether to send observers to monitor the agreement.

In Stockholm, Prime Minister Olof Palme, the UN mediator in the conflict, said Sweden was prepared to play a supervisory role. In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying that Japan was ready to take part in any UN mission.

In Baghdad, the government-controlled Al-Thawra newspaper said that despite the agreement to stop attacks on civilian areas in which hundreds of people were killed or wounded in the past week, Iraq would maintain its blockade of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal at the head of the Gulf.

The report implied that Baghdad considered Kharg a legitimate military target since oil revenue helps finance Iran's war machine.

Tehran has said the Gulf should be safe for all or none. Kuwait accused Iran of attacking the Kuwait-owned 163,448-ton tanker Kazimah about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Qatar.

Meanwhile, Bahrain's minister of development and industry said that Gulf Arab states had decided at a meeting in Saudi Arabia on Sunday to compensate buyers for any oil they lose in attacks on tankers.

The minister, Youssef al-Shirawi, told the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency that the ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain, also agreed not to reduce the price of their oil.

But he said, because of the attacks on oil tankers and the rise in insurance rates, the price of Gulf oil was no longer competitive.

The minister, who attended the meeting in Taif, said the decision to pay compensation for shipments destroyed in attacks on tankers was meant to prevent attacks on insurance rates.

In Baghdad, Iraq made clear that it would keep up its blockade of Kharg, a decision that will not be canceled, a decision that accepts no veto by any party. The blockade will end in one of two situations: either the destruction of Kharg or Iran's acceptance of peace."

Al-Thawra said: "The Iranian terminals will continue to be forbidden and out of action. The Iranian regime must understand that the decision to export oil under Iraqi blockade will no longer be taken in Qom or Tehran. It will be taken in Baghdad and Baghdad only."

Iraqi planes and naval forces have attacked scores of ships in the northern Gulf since Baghdad started its war of economic attrition against Iran.

While saying that Iraq's agreement to end civilian strikes again showed good will and a desire for peace, Al-Thawra continued its belligerent rhetoric.

"Iraq knows very well that peace can only be achieved by hammering the head of the enemy and confirming the successful blockade of Kharg while continuing its preparation to crush any aggression," the paper said.

Al-Thawra said Iran's rulers were "suffering a moral breakdown," and this explained why they were preparing "a new aggression that will also end in a military defeat."

While saying that Iraq's agreement to end civilian strikes again showed good will and a desire for peace, Al-Thawra continued its belligerent rhetoric.

"I know that some people in Europe have mixed feelings about the dynamic economic development under way in the Asia-Pacific region and the increasing attention which the United States is giving to this region," he said.

"But we should not think in terms of the Atlantic versus the Pacific, or Europe versus Asia. It is not a question of one against the other," he said in a speech before the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Palestinians Seek Bus Hijack Report

U.S. Democrats Expect Gains in Senate, but Republicans Say They'll Retain Control

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON — Republicans are expressing more confidence about retaining control of the Senate in this fall's elections, but Democrats are still anticipating a large enough gain to reduce the Reagan administration's ability to push its legislation through the chamber.

Whether Democrats can win the five or six seats necessary to gain control next year is doubtful. A key Democratic aide rates the chance at 40-60, while Republicans say it is substantially less.

It would take a gain of six seats for the Democrats to regain control if the vice president, the Senate's tie-breaker, is a Republican. If the vice president is a Democrat, it would take a gain of five seats.

Since the start of the year, Republican prospects have dimmed for one vulnerable seat — Roger W. Jepsen's in Iowa — but appear to have brightened in

Because of big gains six years ago, Republicans are defending 19 of 33 seats at stake this year, including some in states that are traditionally Democratic or wavering in their loyalties.

So, if things start going their way, Democrats are well-positioned to make major gains, even to wipe out the Republicans' 10-vote Senate margin.

Recent poll results and interviews with campaign officials indicate an uphill drive for the Democrats under current circumstances, however, which include economic recovery in most regions and a healthy lead for President Ronald Reagan in most polls.

Early soundings do indicate that the Democrats may add enough seats to make a real charge toward a majority in 1986, when Republicans will be at even more of a disadvantage, defending 22 of 34 seats at stake then.



Elliot L. Richardson



Phil Gramm



Charles H. Percy

of Tennessee, the majority leader. Two others are no better than even bets; several others are shaky.

Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, speaks of holding 53 seats, two short of the party's majority in the 100-member Senate now and one seat more than he was claiming a few months ago.

Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, still contends that Democrats have an even chance of regaining the control they lost four years ago in the Reagan year.

Mr. Bentsen said he was counting on gaining three to seven seats. The minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, was less bullish.

"I have no doubt we'll make some gains," Mr. Byrd said. "It's conceivable we'll make enough."

Since late last year, polls have indicated that Republican prospects have dimmed in one state but brightened in at least three others.

higher, Republicans believe that the apparent razor-thin victory of Lloyd Doggett, a liberal, over Representative Kent Hance, a conservative, in the recent Democratic election runoff will improve chances for their candidate, Representative Phil Gramm.

In Illinois, some Republican strategists regard Charles H. Percy as one of their most vulnerable incumbents. Representative Paul Simon, his Democratic opponent, is a strong contender, poised to cut into some of Mr. Percy's traditional sources of support.

■ Eagleton to Retire in '86

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, announced Monday that he would not seek re-election when his term expired in 1986. The Associated Press reported from St. Louis.

In Mississippi, Thad Cochran, a Republican, has been more than holding his own against former Governor William F. Winter, a Democrat.

Even in Texas, where Democrats

have been on a rebound and the retirement of John G. Tower, a Republican, raised their sights even

A Plank on Nuclear Arms May Be Near for Democrats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse L. Jackson are near a consensus on a plank for a nuclear strategy for the Democratic Party's platform, according to Senator Alan Cranston of California.

Senator Cranston said in a letter to Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, chairman of the Democratic Party platform committee, that after consultations with the three Democratic candidates he saw no "major issue barring a strong party consensus behind a nominee committed to a four-point plan." The four points are the following:

• On the day he is inaugurated, the president would announce a "quick freeze," under which the United States would halt nuclear testing and selected weapons deployment, to be observed as long as the Soviet Union maintained a parallel, verifiable halt and negotiated on a more enduring ban.

• Seek a "prompt summit" with Soviet leaders to work out an agreement on treaties to implement a comprehensive and verifiable nuclear freeze and propose regular contacts between the leaders of the two countries.

• End spending on "bargaining chips," like the MX missile and chemical warfare, and pursue a mutual, verifiable end to the spread of the arms race into space.

• Make the reduction of the nuclear war threat the paramount goal of his government through better communications and efforts to stop the nuclear proliferation.

The California senator's letter was dated June 7 and released Monday.

Also Monday, Mr. Hart urged the platform committee to embrace "new departures," saying the party would not deserve to win the White House if its only campaign theme was revering Reagan administration budget cuts.

"An earlier status quo is not a sufficient program to take before the American people," Mr. Hart said. His testimony echoed his campaign theme that Mr. Mondale, who has claimed a majority of national convention delegates needed for nomination, represents the party's past.

The Colorado senator made it clear he has not given up his quest to be the party's presidential contender, using phrases such as "if elected" and "under a Hart administration."

(UPI, AP)

Many Democrats Say They'll Back Reagan Again

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sandy Simpkins is a lawyer in Waco, Texas, a Democrat who voted for Jimmy Carter in 1980. This fall, she says she intends to vote for Ronald Reagan.

"My reaction to Reagan in 1980 was that he was very reactionary," Miss Simpkins said. "I thought he would take things backward, and wouldn't do the economic reforms that he promised. But he's done them. Prices have stabilized, and the economy actually seems to be recovering."

A Republican would be hard put to win the presidency with only Republican votes. In 1980, Mr. Reagan fashioned his victory by cutting deeply into traditional Democratic blocs and taking 25 percent of the Democratic vote.

In the primary season just completed, interviews with hundreds of Democratic voters indicated that the president may have a chance to duplicate that performance this year.

Gene Boyd, a savings and loan association executive in Anniston, Alabama, voted Republican for the first time in 1980, and he says he will vote Republican again this year.

"Look at the president's track record," Mr. Boyd said. "Look at the excellent job he's done keeping inflation down. I've seen a tremendous improvement in business in the last 18 months."

The impressions of these two

voters are supported by the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, which showed that nationwide, 29 percent of Democrats approve of Mr. Reagan's performance, half the number who disapprove. Among those who think their family financial situation has improved under the Reagan presidency, the approval rating increases to 38 percent.

However, the uneven nature of the economic recovery has led other voters to the opinion that Mr. Reagan has not improved the economy but made them worse.

In Huntington, West Virginia, the jobless rate is double the national average, and Frank Ball, a steelworker, has been out of work for most of the last two years. Like many of his friends, Mr. Ball backed Mr. Reagan in 1980, but this year he says that he will return to the Democratic fold.

Speaking of his vote four years ago, Mr. Ball commented recently: "I've been paying ever since for God to forgive me."

In Pittsburgh, Joe Coltellaro, a telephone repairman, said: "You look around, and you don't see any smoke anywhere. None of the mills are working, and nobody cares. I voted for Reagan in 1980 and he disappointed me. I thought he'd put people back to work, help the mills out, but he never addressed that problem."

While economic improvement seems the main reason some Democrats back Mr. Reagan, he also runs strongly among voters who

feel the president has restored U.S. pride and honor in the world.

Mr. Reagan's campaign for so-called "social issues," such as the restoration of prayer in the public schools, has failed to win votes on Capitol Hill, but it has won him the support of Democrats like Sam Morse, who sells wholesale groceries in the coal towns of West Virginia.

"I like his moral issues," Mr. Morse said. "They carry a lot of weight in this part of the country."

Other Democratic voters see Mr. Reagan simply as a sincere, hard-working man who does his best.

"I'm leaning toward Reagan right now," said Edith Ashley, a West Virginia homemaker. "Sometimes he looks too optimistically at things, but at least he tries to be a good president."

Moreover, many voters express a deep desire to see a president, even a Republican, succeed at his job.

After watching five presidents in a row fail to complete eight years in office, these Democrats seem willing to give Mr. Reagan the benefit of the doubt.

"I think we ought to stay with the status quo; Reagan needs more time to get on his feet," said Mary Lockwood, who works for a personnel agency in Waco.

But some Democrats who backed Reagan in 1980 do not feel so good about his presidency. Many of them believed that he was not a typical Republican, that he really cared about working people

like them, and now they are expressing disillusionment.

"I voted for Reagan the last time, but never again," said Jean Trowbridge, a restaurant hostess in Rockford, Illinois.

Moreover, many Democratic defectors in 1980 were expressing their unhappiness with the Carter administration, not their support for the Republicans, so they feel little loyalty to the man they helped elect. Donna Heid, an investment counselor in Rockford, explains her return to the Democrats this way: "I voted Carter out, not Reagan in. There's a difference."

Mondale at Least Once To Get Presidential Suite

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — If a hotel room is any indication, Walter F. Mondale will get his party's presidential nomination.

Mr. Mondale will be staying in a presidential suite at the new Hotel Meridien when the Democrats hold their national convention here July 16-19.

His rival, Senator Gary Hart, will stay in the St. Francis Hotel, but not in the \$1,300-a-night presidential suite.

And there's no presidential suite for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, either.

Mr. Jackson, who collected the third highest number of delegates, will be staying in "luxury" accommodations at the Hyatt Union Square.

with prospects for several other seats uncertain, as before.

The latest Iowa Poll, conducted by The Des Moines Register last month, showed Mr. Jepsen running 16 points behind his Democratic challenger, Representative Thomas R. Harkin.

In North Carolina, Jesse Helms has rebounded from a 20-point deficit in the polls and is considered to be running at least even with his Democratic challenger, Governor James B. Hunt Jr.

Polls in Massachusetts indicate that Elliot L. Richardson, a Republican who has held four cabinet posts, leads all prospective Democratic candidates for the seat of Paul E. Tsongas, who is retiring.

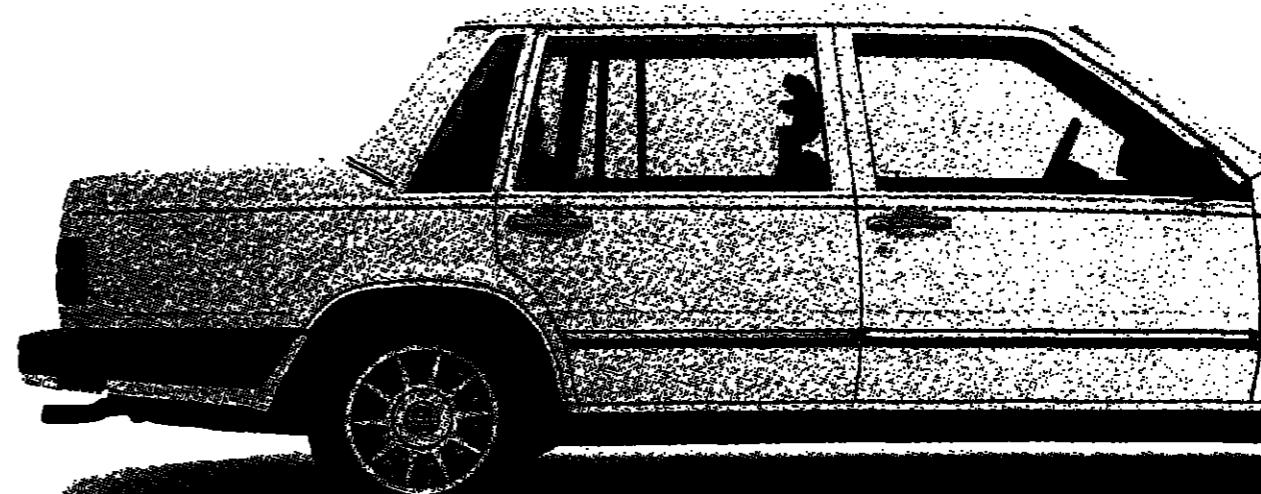
In Mississippi, Thad Cochran, a Republican, has been more than holding his own against former Governor William F. Winter, a Democrat.

Even in Texas, where Democrats

have been on a rebound and the retirement of John G. Tower, a Republican, raised their sights even



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Zimbabwe Puts Troops On Deserted Ranch Land

New York Times Service

BUHLAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government planned to open a campaign Monday to reassert control over more than 600,000 acres (about 243,000 hectares) in southern Zimbabwe that have been abandoned by white ranchers fearful of rebel attacks, according to officials and ranchers in the area.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government will send army and police units to the huge cattle ranches to keep them operating in the face of rebel attacks, the officials said.

The operation in southern Matabeleland is designed to counter the rebel strategy of exploiting the sensitive land issue among impoverished black farmers in Matabeleland.

The government's land resettlement plans in Matabeleland have failed, according to government sources, primarily because the rebels terrorized those taking part in the project.

Most of the dissidents are followers of the opposition leader Joshua Nkomo. The dissidents complain of unfair treatment by Mr. Mugabe's Shona-speaking sup-



A Zimbabwe soldier on patrol in southern Matabeleland in May.

porters against the minority Ndebele-speaking people who are concentrated in Matabeleland.

Guerrilla forces of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo fought separately in the war in the 1970s against the white minority government of Rhodesia, as Zimbabwe was then known. Zimbabwe came into existence in April 1980.

In Matabeleland, day-to-day life

appears to be returning to normal. There has been an army curfew since February, when hundreds of civilians were beaten and several people were killed by the army.

"Land has always been the bone of contention here," said Max Rosenthal, a white rancher and an independent senator. "The basic issue of the war was over land ownership."

He said the poor black farmers wanted the land taken by the white colonial settlers to be returned.

The dissidents made targets of white ranchers in the Matabeleland areas of Kezi and Marula. After the killing in December of a white ranching couple and their two children, all of the roughly 40 other commercial ranchers in the two districts fled.

Maputo Says Rebels Still Receiving Outside Aid

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — More than two months after signing a mutual nonaggression treaty with South Africa, senior members of the Mozambican government charge that supplies and reinforcements for guerrillas operating in their country are continuing to come across the border.

They say the rebel activity has intensified since the treaty was signed March 16, extending into two more provinces, Nampula in the north and Maputo in the south, and threatening to isolate the capital.

The guerrilla movement, called the Mozambique National Resistance, is now active in nine of Mozambique's 10 provinces. It is thought to have at least 10,000 insurgents in the field. The government claims the movement was founded by Ian Smith's white-minority regime in Rhodesia, then taken over by South Africa when Rhodesia became independent under black rule as Zimbabwe in 1980.

The rebels are disrupting Mozambique's socialist economy, already in trouble because of droughts, cyclones, floods and mismanagement.

It was because Mozambique had become desperate for relief from the *banditism*, as they are called here, that the Marxist government of President Samora Machel agreed to sign the mutual nonaggression treaty, known as the Nkomati accord.

Under the treaty, South Africa agreed to end support for the rebel group. For its part, Mozambique agreed to prevent the black South African nationalist movement, the African National Congress, from using its territory to launch guerrilla attacks in South Africa.

Officials in Maputo are now saying that while they have clamped down on the African National Congress, sending about 800 members out of the country and reducing its presence in Mozambique to a 10-man "diplomatic-style" office, the Mozambique National Resistance activities have escalated.

Mr. Veloso confirmed that Mozambique had raised the issue with South Africa, but he would not disclose what had been said about

the treaty, however, preferring to blame free-lance agents and possibly renegade elements in the South African Defense Force.

In part, this may reflect an unwillingness on the part of the Mozambicans to jeopardize the treaty.

In their difficult situation, they are relying on it not only to end the *banditism* activities but also to develop trading relations with South Africa.

The South African government is, in my opinion, committed to both the spirit and the letter of the Nkomati accord," said Jacinto Veloso, a senior cabinet minister, in a recent interview here. "At the same time," he said, "there can be no doubt that fresh support has come in for the *banditism*.

Mozambique cannot prove conclusively that this support has come from the South African side of the border, Mr. Veloso said, but information from captured rebels indicate that they have received substantial supplies recently.

These sources also say there appears to have been an infiltration of freshly trained guerrillas near the capital, which has been free of insurgent attacks until now.

New 'Campaign of Terror' Seen in Libya

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Libyan exile group has claimed that the security police of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, have arrested 3,000 people and executed seven this month in a "fresh campaign of terror and murder."

A statement from the National Front for the Salvation of Libya said, "There is no doubt that the

regime has now adopted a policy of deliberate and systematic extermination of people considered to be hostile to its rule."

The Front, which claimed responsibility for an unsuccessful coup attempt against Colonel Qaddafi on May 8, said the persons

hostile to its rule."

The group called on governments and human rights organizations "to condemn these barbaric murders and intervene immediately to stop the genocide that Qaddafi has officially organized in Libya."

The seven persons executed were not given trials and some were put to death in their own neighborhood streets in "the forced presence" of close relatives, the group said.

The group called on governments and human rights organizations "to condemn these barbaric murders and intervene immediately to stop the genocide that Qaddafi has officially organized in Libya."



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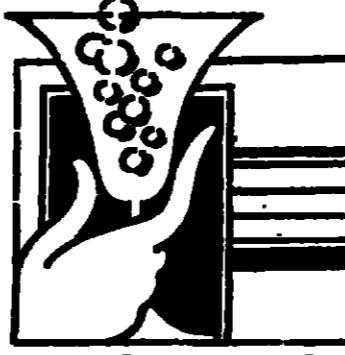
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Officials Seek Major Changes In Schools in New York Area

By EDWARD R. PRICE

State made after the National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended it improve public education in the New York City area, the commission is seeking major changes in the way that education is conducted in the city.

Commissioner of Education

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A History Lesson on Oil

President Reagan told the eminent politicians gathered in London that another cycle of soaring oil prices and inflation is not inevitable. Even with a widening war in the Gulf and, possibly, disruption of the world's oil supplies, the seven largest industrial democracies are not necessarily fated to repeat the disasters of the 1979 oil shortage.

Do governments ever learn from history? Certainly, and the conversations at the London summit conference demonstrate it. In early 1979, when the Iranian revolution had suddenly cut the world's oil supply by several million barrels a day, the U.S. Energy Department got the American oil companies and the major industrial countries abroad to take the pledge of restraint. But as markets tightened that winter, some of the traders began to get frightened and to bid up the prices. With the West Germans and the Japanese in the lead, the bidding roared upward.

By spring, with gasoline lines beginning to form in the United States and the American share of world imports falling, the Energy Department finally abandoned its position and told the American companies to join the bidding and get what they could. At the beginning of 1979, a barrel of oil had cost a bit under \$14. A year later it was double that and still rising fast. Among the consequences were, in chronological order, a enormous worldwide surge of inflation, a deep recession, and the bidding roared upward.

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Latin American debt crisis. The inflation and the recession had a good deal to do with the failure of President Jimmy Carter's campaign for re-election. No doubt that was in his successor's mind when he went to London.

But Mr. Reagan has one weapon that Mr. Carter did not. He has 400 million barrels of oil in the strategic reserve that Mr. Carter had begun to build. Mr. Reagan told the other six leaders that he would use that reserve forcefully to stabilize markets. His purpose was not only to reassure the other six politicians but to warn the hordes of speculators who are waiting hungrily for the first twitch in prices. It is urgent to demonstrate to the world that the system works.

Mr. Reagan always makes the other six apprehensive when he talks about leaving things to the free market. That is fine as long as he is talking about the domestic market — meaning that he will not resort to price controls, which aggravate inflation, or allocations, which aggravate the shortage. But if free marketeering means leaving the world price to the hysteria of speculators, with increasingly frantic governments behind them as in 1979, that is dangerous. Mr. Reagan seems to be making the right distinction. He is suggesting that, if oil supplies drop this year, there may be vigorous intervention by the U.S. government. That is drawing the right lesson from recent history.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Choices on the Deficit

A deficit reduction program put out last week by the Brookings Institution shows the extent to which Ronald Reagan has changed the terms of national debate. Only a decade ago, the liberalism for which Brookings scholars were famous so exasperated Charles Colson, a Nixon adviser, that he fantasized about firebombing the place. Now a group of Brookings economists has outlined a program that espouses the major themes of Reagan administration policy: domestic spending must continue to shrink, military spending must continue to grow, taxes on investment must be cut.

The Brookings economists, led by a former Congressional Budget Office director, Alice Rivlin, do disagree with the administration on two central points — where the deficits came from and how important they are. Official White House policy fluctuates between blaming the deficits on prior administrations or Congress, and playing down their importance. One table in the Brookings study sets the question of the deficits' origins to rest. It shows that if Carter administration policies, including a substantial defense buildup, had been continued, the federal budget would have been almost in balance by 1988. Instead, under Reagan policies, which Congress decidedly accepted, the deficit will continue to grow to about \$500 billion by the end of the decade.

But even that projection assumes high, continued economic growth. A less optimistic forecast would, of course, mean still higher deficits. And, as the study makes clear, with government absorbing a very high proportion

of national savings, the nation is unlikely to experience seven years of uninterrupted economic tranquility. To forestall the high interest rates, declining exports and rising unemployment that big budget deficits are likely to produce, the authors propose that, over the next five years domestic programs be cut by about \$170 billion. Military spending would continue to grow, but at a slower pace (and according to a better-reasoned plan) than proposed by the administration.

Unlike the administration, the Brookings plan faces up to the fact that, even with these savings, higher taxes would still be needed. For fast action, an income-tax surcharge would be imposed, perhaps with additional closings of loopholes. For longer-run reform, however, the authors propose to replace the current income tax with a new tax imposed only on income spent rather than invested. That should appeal to the business community, especially since the high gift and estate taxes that the plan relies upon to curb the accumulation of great wealth are unlikely to be adopted.

The Brookings plan is useful because it demonstrates that, enormous as currently projected deficits may be, they could be eliminated by measures that fall within the range of the politically possible. Possible, but not probable. The Brookings plan depends on Congress's taking strong steps early next year. But you do not hear any of the presidential candidates talking in the strong and specific terms that would be needed to lead such action.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Dirty Little Secret

Torture is the dirty little secret of modern politics. Its victims are punished not only for real or imagined crimes, but also because they know the secret. They die, "disappear," or languish in jail for years to prevent their bearing witness against the degrading use of technology to smash bodies and bend minds.

In Uruguay, for example, why else has Hiber Conteris been denied a fair trial in open court? A Methodist minister, Mr. Conteris, 50, was arrested in 1976 on his return from a conference in Europe. He was charged with "assault upon the constitution" and "criminal" association with suspect subversives. To secure a confession, he was hung from the wrists, burned and submerged in sewage.

After a trial in which he was forbidden to choose his own lawyer, he was sentenced to 15 years, plus five years for "secrecy."

Satisfied that he never advocated or engaged in violence, Amnesty International has adopted Mr. Conteris as a prisoner of conscience.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Dutch Missile Decision

Everyone knows that we are now committed to do more than ever before. And any reaction by the Soviet Union to our conditions is more than welcome. That's not only a matter of interest to the Dutch but to all of NATO. It is in the interest of the alliance that the arms-control negotiations can be strengthened.

So if Holland with its 48 cruise missiles can get the Soviet Union to cut back its buildup, or

to stop it, we will be serving the interests of the Western Alliance. It is a mistake to think that both sides have to deploy as many missiles as possible. Let's be philosophical. If people think that the Dutch decision means nothing to the Soviet Union, I say that our decision has deprived the Soviet Union of a propaganda tool. It is not the Dutch who are embarrassed, but the Soviets.

— Raoul Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, in a Newsweek interview.

FROM OUR JUNE 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft's Far East Foreign Policy
WASHINGTON — The foreign policy of the Taft administration, it will be seen, is not European, but is centered on the Far East, and it will be found to be a logical policy with a well-determined end in view. The attitude of the Administration so far as Europe is concerned will be the traditional policy of American presidents — the maintenance of friendly relations with the Powers, but no entanglement in matters in which the United States is not directly concerned, the seeking of trade advantages wherever possible without involving diplomatic concessions, and the observance of neutrality. The Administration's Far-Eastern policy will mark a departure from the policy of "laissez-faire" on which until recently American public opinion insisted.

1934: Hurricane Ravaged El Salvador
SAN SALVADOR — While the mounting death toll taken by the hurricane which ravaged El Salvador last week was officially believed to have reached four figures, the public is on the verge of starvation, with practically all crops destroyed. In view of the desperate situation, the government, armed with emergency powers, has forbidden any rise in prices and has abrogated import duties on grains and other foodstuffs for four months. A fleet of army planes has been despatched to survey the countryside. Fear of an epidemic has caused the organization of sanitation relief. Troops are engaged in the hardest-hit sections clearing the debris, giving first aid, and attempting to restore order. The hurricane is continuing northwards with abated fury.

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Over Normandy With Peter Pan

International Herald Tribune

BALLEROY, France — Fiat's president, Giovanni Agnelli, was looking forward to the silence and "the no-direction feeling." The film producer ("Jaws" and "The Song") David Brown and his wife, Cosmopolitan's editor, Helen Gurley Brown, pronounced the experience "idyllic." The Pan American World Airways chairman, C. Edward Acker, missed the first meet. "Seven o'clock came too early for me," explained his wife, Sandy.

HEBE DORSEY

However, they made up for it the next morning and got their heads sprinkled with champagne by the American Express-sponsored balloon crew. As for Countess Charles de Breteuil, who lives in Marrakech, she felt that having come here for the last 11 years, she was an habitué and did not need the experience.

All these people were weekend guests of Malcolm S. Forbes, chairman and editor-in-chief of Forbes Magazine, for the annual international invitational balloon meet at his Château de Balleroy. As such, they were treated to a balloon ride, a tantalizingly démodé sport that goes back to 1763 and the Mongolier brothers.

Forbes has put a lot of pizzazz into ballooning. His party, the ninth of its kind, and at a cost conservatively put at \$200,000, included more than 100 guests, a cross-section of business, industry, society and the media; plus his entire family, five children and assorted grandchildren, recruited here for the first time. But the kernel of it was outstanding balloonists and their crews from 12 different countries, among them Pakistan and Egypt.

The festivities took place in Normandy, on the grounds of Balleroy, an exquisite 17th-century Mansart building where everything, down to the last teacup, is decorated in a



Floating versions of the Sphinx and other monuments on the grounds at Balleroy.

balloon motif. Balleroy also boasts a balloon museum, housed in the old, rose-covered stables, and said to be the largest in the world solely devoted to balloons. Many of the historic and bigger pieces are on loan from the Musée de l'Air, among them a huge balloon from the 1870-71 siege of Paris.

At the opening banquet, which was followed by spectacular fireworks to which all the neighboring villagers were invited, Forbes introduced the balloonists, which included a Swiss woman, Maria Trindler, who got her pilot's license

well after her 50th birthday. Each got a clay plaque and an official certificate. Every year Forbes invites different balloonists. This time, except for American Express and Buddy Bombard, who runs balloon trips for tourists in the wine country, all are amateur balloonists.

The first evening was strictly show-off. Extravagant balloons, in the shape of minarets and the Sphinx, were tethered to the ground next to a giant replica of the château itself, a wonderful piece of nonsense that Forbes calls his "château in the sky." As it floated above the real building, it made one feel like the balloonist Ian Bridge, who thought he had had too much wine.

The next day was serious business. In perfect weather, the early morning was full of noise as the balloons were being filled with hot air. Then some 15 of them took off for the big adventure. The most unusual was Batchelor Robin, who flew without a basket and with a propane tank strapped to his back. "It's called the cloud-hopper," is the way he described his machine.

That day did not always turn out as amateur balloonists expected. Agnelli discovered that "hot air balloons can be quite noisy. As for the wonderful, no-direction feeling, it too slightly vanished when his balloon, piloted by Bombard, nearly landed on another château's lawn. The Browns, who shared the same balloon, loved the reception. When they landed, champagne bottle in hand, as is the custom, they were treated in return to an exceptional 1940 Calvados.

Giovanni Agnelli relaxed with Malcolm S. Forbes.

'Ghostbusters': Balanced Goofiness

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"*Ghostbusters*," directed by Ivan Reitman, is about three parapsychologists (Bill Murray, Dan Aykroyd and Harold Ramis), who form a business called Ghostbusters, and will investigate anything. They soon find themselves faced with various bizarre cases which test their scientific skill. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says, "The joy of the film is its balance. Everyone connected with it has the right tone — art direction, photography, sound track, the music."

It is all pure goofiness, balanced by just the right deadpan. New York City comment: "Inet. Martin of The New York Times says "it's a joke, characters and sto-

ry line are as wispy as the ghosts themselves, and a good deal less substantial."

Joe Dante's "Gremlins" begins when Rand Peltzer (Hoyt Axton), a unsuccessful inventor, buys a mongrel — a small fury fictitious

MOVIE MARQUEE

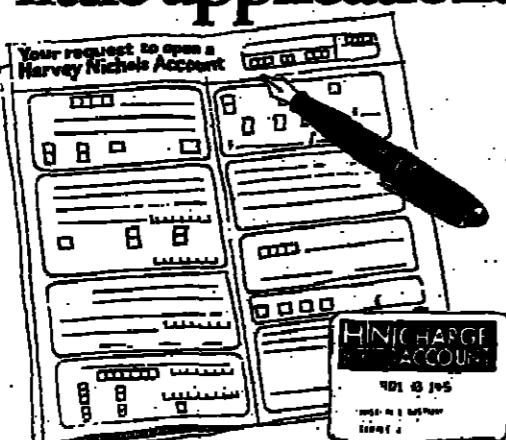
creature — in San Francisco's Chinatown. He brings it home as a Christmas present for his family with a warning on the dangers of exposing it to direct light or water and feeding it after midnight. The trouble breaks out in Kingston Falls when the instructions are not followed and the mongrel reproduces in the image of dozens of

small, demonic creature — the goblins of the title. Says Vincent Canby of The New York Times: "it is a wisecracked mixture of movie-buff jokes, movie genres and movie sensibilities. It's as schizoid as a mongrel."

"*Beat Street*," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "is designed for everybody who still hasn't had his or her fill of break dancing, or who doesn't yet understand that break dancing, rap singing and graffiti are legitimate expressions of the urban artistic impulse." Directed by Stan Lathan, it is the story of some young Bronx people trying to dance, rap and spray paint their way to fame and fortune. "The film's melodrama adequately supports the nearly nonstop music and dancing," says Canby, "but is best understood as a trailer for the soundtrack album, the music for which was produced by Harry Belafonte and Arthur Baker."

"*Cold Feet*," directed by Bruce VanLanen, recounts the marital breakdown of two young, upwardly aspiring Manhattan couples. Tom Christie (Griffin Dunne), a director of television films, can no longer take the hypochondria, hypoglycemia and whiny conversation of his wife, Leslie (Blanche Baker). Meanwhile, Marty Fenton (Marissa Ribisi) complains that her boyfriend Bill (Mark Cronogre) is overbearing and she needs her own "space." The newly divorced Tom and the separated Marty find each other and finally consummate their friendship at the end of the film. Says Vincent Canby of The New York Times: "Before that happens, there's more intensely sincere and dopey talk about 'relationship' than you're likely to hear in a year of radio phone-in shows."

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On the California Wine-Tasting Circuit

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

SONOMA, California — It's a few minutes before 10 on a typical spring morning and the tour buses are pulling into the parking lot at the Sebastiani Winery in Sonoma, a town 60 miles north of San Francisco. The alighting passengers are elderly women in blue-rimmed hair and pastel pantsuits, their male counterparts in sport shirts and polo ties.

Precisely at 10 the doors open to the visitors center, and another day has begun on the California wine-tasting circuit. There are some 500 wineries in California and at least half of them welcome guests. For many of the wineries, it is an important part of their income.

"We will do almost \$1 million in retail business in our tasting room by the end of the year," said Sam Sebastiani, president of the winery, "but it will cost us almost a million to run it. We think of it as a promotional tool more than anything else."

The tasting room is an outgrowth of the California way of selling wine — at the back door of the winery — with, of course, a taste for the prospective customer. Even the Sebastianis, who run an elaborate tasting and tour operation with 20 employees, started modestly. "If anyone came by and rang the doorbell, it was usually the accountant who got up from his desk and showed them around," Sebastiani said.

Many larger wineries have turned their tasting rooms into variety stores, hawking corkscrews, glasses, bottle openers, T-shirts and dozens of other items only marginally connected to wine. The tours and tastings are still free at most of the wineries.

Other wineries offer jazz and classical concerts and give festivals and dinners for interested groups. The Robert Mondavi Winery in the Napa Valley each year offers a series of cooking classes with famous European chefs. The classes can cost several thousand dollars.

A visit to a U.S. winery is often a family affair, with activities provided for children on the grounds while mom and dad try a few sips of the vintage.

Wineries that offer tours usually require that everyone make the trek before getting a crack at the tasting room. Samples in the tasting room are small, usually two ounces or less, but the dedicated can visit a lot of wineries in the course of a few hours. Most tasting rooms close at 5 P.M. and it's not uncommon to see vehicles hurrying down the highway in an effort to squeeze in just one more.

The expert by European standards would have little interest in a U.S. tasting room. The wines are standard. Most visitors are simply

tourists to whom the wine country is another attraction.

There is a study purporting to show that California's three principal tourist attractions are, in order, Disneyland, the Golden Gate Bridge and the wine country, mainly the Napa Valley north of San Francisco.

The wineries hope their tasting rooms will bring in converts, people who will take home a bottle or two and then look for more in the local retail stores.

There are, however, a few wineries worth the trip for amateur and expert alike:

- Sebastiani because it is part of the wine country folklore.

- Mondavi in the Napa Valley. There are tours every hour, a champagne museum and a model vineyard.

- Sterling Vineyards, in Calis-

ota, with its cable-car ride up from the valley floor and its fascinating self-conducted tour.

Some wineries — such as Heitz Cellars in the Napa Valley; Fetzer Vineyards, far to the north in Mendocino, and Almaden, south in San Benito — have tasting facilities separate from the winery, permitting the business of producing wine to continue without interference.

At the same time, it permits visitors to taste the wines without having to trudge through yet another winery.

An important exception is the handsome Domaine Chandon, Moët & Chandon's big facility to produce sparkling wine at Yountville in the Napa Valley. There are tours every hour, a champagne museum and a model vineyard.

These are good wineries to visit whether you are an amateur or a serious enthusiast. If your interest runs to specific wineries, write beforehand. The Wine Institute, 165 Post Street, San Francisco, 94108, can supply addresses and maps.

val for Mardi Gras and Bastille Day.

In Windsor, near Healdsburg in Sonoma County, Piper Heidsieck and Sonoma Vineyards have combined to produce Piper Sonoma, another French-American sparkling wine. The beautiful new winery and the starkly modern Sonoma Vineyards winery next door make a worthy stop.

The big Souverain winery near Geyserville in northern Sonoma has an art gallery and a delightful restaurant open daily for lunch and, Wednesdays through Sunday, dinner.

These are good wineries to visit whether you are an amateur or a serious enthusiast. If your interest runs to specific wineries, write beforehand. The Wine Institute, 165 Post Street, San Francisco, 94108, can supply addresses and maps.

Zimbabwe's Unlikely Viticulture

By John Edlin

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — When the first batch of generically labeled "Rhodesian white" wine was ready for a publicized tasting party 12 years ago, someone mistakenly poured it into four vats that had been used to store vinegar.

Vintners hastily canceled the party. Cynics suggested that vinegars might have improved the flavor, but today the enterprising vintners and vintners are having the last laugh.

A multimillion-dollar wine industry is thriving in high-altitude Zimbabwe, a southern African country of hot, rainy summers and dry winters — the reverse of the wineries.

Other wineries offer jazz and classical concerts and give festivals and dinners for interested groups. The Robert Mondavi Winery in the Napa Valley each year offers a series of cooking classes with famous European chefs. The classes can cost several thousand dollars.

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The expert by European standards would have little interest in a U.S. tasting room. The wines are standard. Most visitors are simply

claimed and, for the first time, it's a wine that can be laid down to improve with age in the bottle," says Jack Simleit, a partner in the Philips wine cellar. "All our other wines are young and should be drunk young."

Simleit's grandfather, a descendant of German pioneers who settled in Cape Province in 1820, was one of many Zimbabweans skeptical of moves to build a wine industry 20 years ago. His liquor store in the heart of downtown Harare had thrived since 1945 on imported wines.

But politics took a hand. While the country was under United Nations economic sanctions, there was little hard currency for imported luxuries.

"So we looked at what the country had to offer," says Simleit.

Tobacco farmers, fearful that sanctions would torpedo the country's main export, started growing other crops like grapes.

Exports of wine, mainly to neighboring countries, rose from nothing 10 years ago to \$28,000 in 1980 and \$40,000 in 1982.

Chloé
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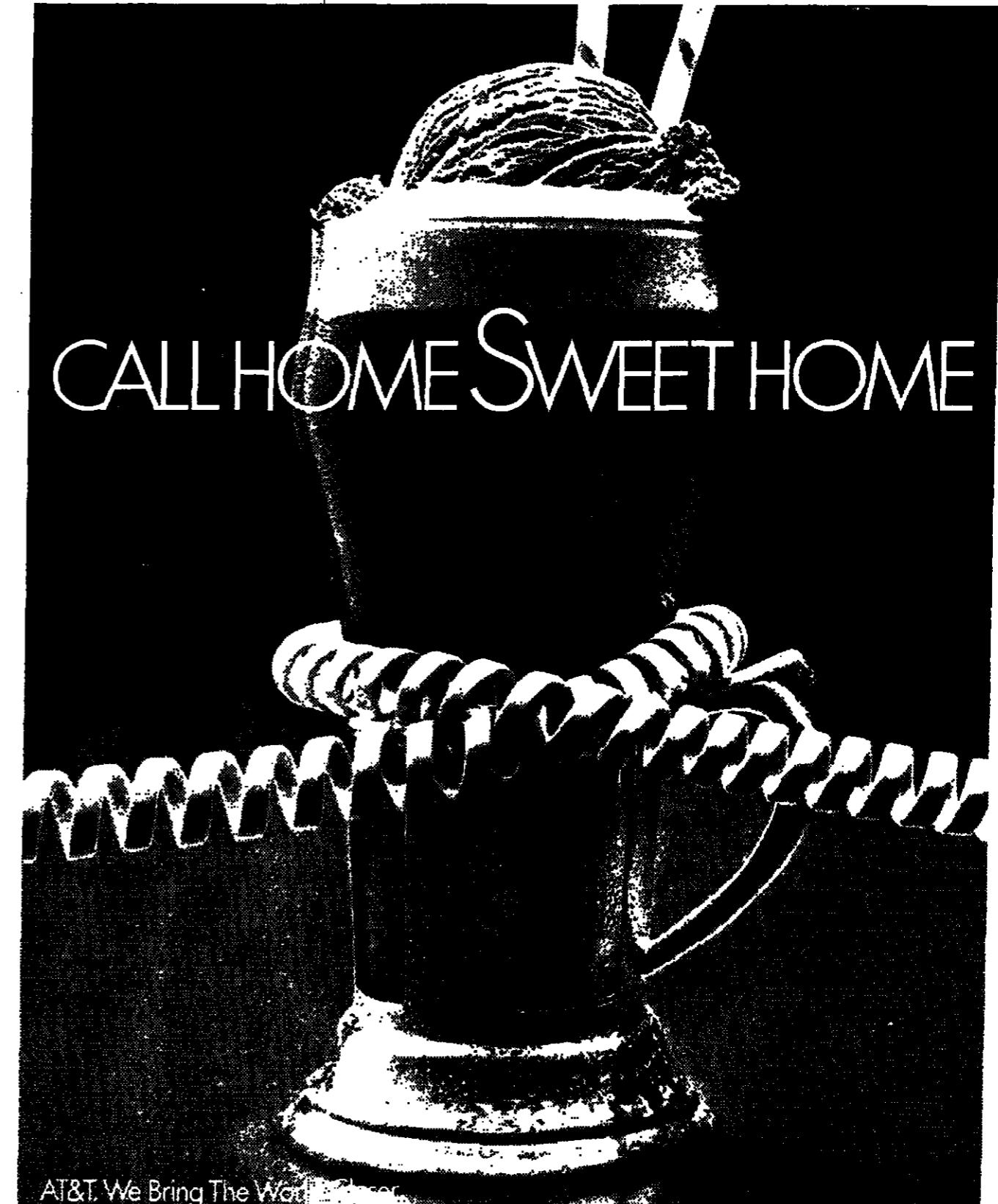
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Lease financing. We arranged more than \$1 billion in equipment value of big-ticket lease transactions in 1983. In aircraft leasing alone, we captured more than 40 percent of the market.

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mercial paper. Bankers Trust also introduced a new market rate, TENR, which has been used to price well over \$1 billion of tax-exempt

duced to the international marketplace.

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Earnings performance. Bankers Trust New York Corporation's earnings performance is evidence that its commitment to worldwide merchant banking has found favor with its clients. The Corporation's earnings increased at an annual average of 29 percent over the last six years, a growth rate greater than that of any of the country's other 10 largest bank holding companies.

Today, an increasing number of America's premier corporations are coming to Bankers Trust for both commercial and investment banking services.

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\$12 billion in money, securities, and currency transactions daily. Bankers Trust is today one of the five largest primary United States government securities dealers.

Futures. Our new subsidiary, BT Futures Corp., is a major participant in the

Bankers Trust Company
Merchant banking, worldwide.



FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Tension Over Commissions Evolves Into Battle at CBT

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The pressures of shrinking futures brokerage commissions and rising overhead have provoked a civil war among the normally contentious members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's biggest commodities market.

It is a struggle that many industry leaders fear could spread to the other nine major futures exchanges unless the Commodity Futures Trading Commission acts quickly to approve or reject a set of radical new rules recently voted by a majority of the Chicago Board's members.

One new rule would effectively prohibit salaried employees of member brokerage houses from executing any orders other than those of their employer. The other rule would prohibit "delegates," agents used to describe those who rent or lease exchange seats from executing any order from anyone else.

The proposals have infuriated the brokerage houses, especially those in New York, who contend that the independent Chicago floor brokers and traders are using their control of the exchange to reduce them to "second-class members."

For their part, the independents say that the big brokerage firms are depriving them of a livelihood by buying up seats and putting salaried employees on the trading floor.

Traditionally, most brokerage houses have found it more economical to have independent exchange brokers execute their orders rather than put their own people in the exchanges.

But with discount brokers eroding their share of volume and profit margins, many brokerage houses and, most recently, banks and other financial institutions entering the futures and options markets, have decided they do not want to give up the \$1.50 to \$2.50 a trade they pay the independents for executing orders.

Joseph Klein, vice chairman of ACLI International Commodity Services Inc., Chicago, has observed the long-simmering dispute from both camps since he entered the futures business in 1927. He thinks that the "whole sad mess" is as much a matter of clashing personalities as it is of money.

"On the economic side, it is obvious that the commission houses want to cut costs to compete with the discounters, and just as obvious that the independent floor brokers and traders want to protect their livelihoods," he said. "I give the independents 50 percent of my business because they are professionals and the market needs them."

Floor brokers execute orders and floor traders are speculators who trade futures and options contracts for their own account. However, the line between them has been blurred for years.

As for the personality issue, Mr. Klein noted, many of the newcomers are often "bright young MBA types" who tend to rub the older futures crowd the wrong way.

James B. Leahy, an independent Chicago Board trader, offered another view held by most of the other independents.

"It's much more than personalities; it is a matter of earning a living," he said. "Most of the salaried floor brokers are indeed bright and know their business. But here are just as many whose behavior in the pits causes chaos and, much worse, costs everybody else dearly because of their off-trades."

"Out-trade" is a euphemism for mismatched buy or sell orders. They often result in losses for both the trader who made the error and the innocent party to the trade. The reason is that after the market closes, the tired committee members who adjudicate such errors often settle the dispute by apportioning the contested money between both parties.

"I pay for my mistakes, but I'll be damned if I'll go on paying for the mistakes of the increasing number of dopey characters who don't know their business and their employers who want to save a buck and a half," Mr. Leahy declared. "Let them take their mistakes back to the stock and bond markets or wherever they came from."

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on June 8/11, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 P.M. EDT.

	Per						
Country	U.S.						
Amsterdam	5.429	5.429	5.429	5.429	5.429	5.429	5.429
Brussels (a)	55.04	54.825	54.795	54.725	54.675	54.645	54.615
Frankfurt	2.6945	3.7985	3.7985	3.7985	3.7985	3.7985	3.7985
London	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295
Milan	146.95	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07
New York (a)	1.2802	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763
Paris	8.8665	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765
Tokyo	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27
Paris	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763
Tokyo	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27
Paris	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763
Tokyo	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27
ECU	0.8279	0.8277	0.8275	0.8273	0.8271	0.8269	0.8267
SDR	1.0472	1.2377	1.2375	1.2373	1.2371	1.2369	1.2367

Dollar Values

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 P.M. EDT.

	Per						
Country	U.S.						
Amsterdam	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135
Brussels (a)	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.135
Frankfurt	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295
London	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295
Milan	146.95	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07	233.07
New York (a)	1.2802	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763
Paris	8.8665	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765	11.765
Tokyo	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27
Paris	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763	1.2763
Tokyo	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27	201.27
ECU	0.8279	0.8277	0.8275	0.8273	0.8271	0.8269	0.8267
SDR	1.0472	1.2377	1.2375	1.2373	1.2371	1.2369	1.2367

1. Sterling 1.2291 Irish £

(a) Commercial firms (b) amounts needed to buy one pound (c) amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) U.S. not quoted, M.A. not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 11

	Dollar	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
F.M.	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
2M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
3M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
4M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
5M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
6M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1
7M	11.16	11.16	9.1	9.1	9.1

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Class Prev.

Britain

Class Prev.

Federal Funds

9

Bank Rate

10%

Prime Rate

12%

Broker Loan Rate

11.5%

Comm. Paper, 90-97 days

10.4%

3-month Eurobills

10.4%

CDs 30-59 days

10.6%

CDs 40-69 days

10.8%

West Germany

5.5%

Lombard Rate

5.5%

Overnight Rate

5.5%

One Month Interbank

5.5%

4-month Interbank

5.4%

5-month Interbank

5.4%

6-month Interbank

5.4%

7-month Interbank

5.4%

8-month Interbank

5.4%

9-month Interbank

5.4%

10-month Interbank

5.4%

11-month Interbank

5.4%

12-month Interbank

5.4%

13-month Interbank

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pan Am Signs Contract On War-Readiness Plan

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pan American World Airways has signed a \$104-million contract with the air force for the war-readiness program, but says it will make no profit on the contract.

Under the program, Pan Am is modifying five 747s, wide-bodied passenger transports, to fly as cargo aircraft in an emergency.

"We're not netting anything," said Pam Hanlon, Pan Am's corporate communications director. The \$104 million to be paid by the air force will just cover the carrier's costs, she said. "We're doing it to cooperate with the government and to get cash up front," she said.

The airline lost \$31 million in 1983 and has reported losses in 11 of the past 14 years. It expects to receive \$65 million in the 1985 fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1, and \$39 million the next year for modifying the planes.

The payments will make Pan Am the biggest participant in a little-known air force program to make preparations for limited mobilization or war: the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, or Craft, which was set up in 1952.

The program is intended to keep civilian planes available for military use in an emergency. Pan Am and United are the only airlines in the cargo-enhancement aspect of Craft.

If the air force decides to pay for 14 more modifications, Pan Am could receive an additional \$285 million by 1988.

The air force awarded Pan Am the contract last September. A United Airlines DC-10 was modified by the air force under a similar arrangement about five years ago, according to a United spokesman.

Major Michael Perini, an air force spokesman, said the air force began the current project last year after it realized it did not have an adequate reserve of civilian aircraft to transport heavy cargo in a national emergency.

Two other airlines — Capitol and Eastern — bid for the contract last June after the air force solicited 28 companies for the project. The project is costing the air force \$637.8 million; in addition to paying Pan Am \$104 million, its contractors and subcontractors are to be paid.

Each plane will be modified by the addition of a cargo door, a cargo floor and a cargo-handling system. The modifications add about 10,000 pounds (4,500 kilograms) to aircraft weight, which will raise fuel costs for Pan Am by

about \$6 million a year for each modified plane.

The first plane will take six months to modify, beginning in January in either Kansas or New York. As more planes are refitted, the time it takes to modify each one will be diminished.

Jeffrey F. Kriener, a Pan Am vice president, said the modifications would not affect passenger service because the planes would not normally be in use during the time they were being restructured. He said Pan Am had the largest fleet of 747s in the industry, 44.

Under the air force contract, Pan Am must make the modified planes available on call for 12 years, or repay the air force for the cost of the modifications.

Pan Am's public relations director, James Arey, declined to say whether the carrier was required to participate in military exercises or trials.

"That's classified," he said.

An air force official, who asked not to be identified, said other airlines in Craft were regularly involved in military exercises. I assume Pan Am will be, too," the official said.

Pan Am is the largest volunteer in the main Craft program, which currently lists 374 planes from 27 airlines.

For making 63 planes available on 48-hour notice, Pan Am last year received \$34 million worth of contracts from the air force. The business included flying military charters, transporting Defense Department personnel and carrying military cargo.

Pan Am phased out its own 747 all-cargo fleet last July because it was unprofitable. Last month, the airline reported \$70.3 million in losses for this year's first quarter.

Hitachi Posts Record Profit, Sales for Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. said on Monday that profit for the year ended March 31 rose 11 percent to a record 167.1 billion yen (\$722 million), from 150.5 billion yen a year earlier, on record sales of 4.4 trillion yen, up 13 percent from 3.9 trillion yen a year earlier.

Hitachi also said that it expects to report at least an 8-percent increase in consolidated net income and sales for the current fiscal year, on gains in the electronics and consumer product divisions.

Plessey Agrees On Joint Venture

Reuters

LONDON — Plessey Co. PLC said Monday that it had signed a joint-venture agreement with Electronica SpA of Italy to cooperate in the defense electronics market.

The agreement, entailing an investment by Plessey of £20 million (\$27.9 million), calls for an increase in the capital of Electronica, with Plessey acquiring 35 percent of the enlarged capital as well as further option rights. Spokesmen for Plessey said more details are not immediately available.

A joint-venture company is to be formed in Britain, and Electronica will hold 35 percent of the issued capital.

Zanussi Sets Talks On Debt Problem

Reuters

ROMA — Official of Zanussi Electrical Group, its bankers and Italian government officials are to meet in Rome on Thursday to discuss the group's debt problems, banking sources reported Monday.

Zanussi, which has reported group consolidated losses of 170.9 billion lire (\$1 million) for the past two years, has total debt of about 1 trillion lire and a net debt exposure to its banks of nearly 700 billion lire, the spokesman said.

About \$50 million of short-term Eurocurrency borrowing is due at the end of June and early in July, he added.

The survey found that manufacturers' profit-sales ratio in January-March was 4 percent, up from 3.7 percent in the October-December period. The ratio for nonmanufacturing companies was 2.1 percent, up from 2 percent in the preceding three months.

Capital spending in the manufacturing sector in the January-March quarter rose 7.8 percent from a year earlier after a 3.8-percent increase in October-December period, and nonmanufacturing spending was up 23.7 percent after a 5.4-percent increase, it said.

January-March profits of companies in the manufacturing sector rose 41.8 percent from a year earlier after a 25.5-percent gain in the preceding three months, the ministry said.

It was the first quarter since the October-December period in 1979 that the increase in manufacturing sector profits exceeded 40 percent, the ministry said.

January-March profit of electrical companies declined 68.7 percent from a year earlier after a 52.7-percent increase in the October-December period, it said.

Profits in the nonmanufacturing sector rose 13 percent in the January-March period from a year earlier after a 33.7-percent increase in the preceding quarter, it said.

Manufacturing sector sales rose 11.5 percent in January-March period from a 7.5-percent rise in the October-December quarter. Nonmanufacturing sales rose 9.7 percent, up from 5.9 percent a year earlier.

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Profits in the nonmanufacturing sector rose 13 percent in the January-March period from a year earlier after a 33.7-percent increase in the preceding quarter, it said.

Manufacturing sector sales rose 11.5 percent in January-March period from a 7.5-percent rise in the October-December quarter. Nonmanufacturing sales rose 9.7 percent, up from 5.9 percent a year earlier.

The survey found that manufacturers' profit-sales ratio in January-March was 4 percent, up from 3.7 percent in the October-December period. The ratio for nonmanufacturing companies was 2.1 percent, up from 2 percent in the preceding three months.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1984

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 2 P.M. 3,074,000
Prev. 2 P.M. vol. 3,074,000
Prev. consolidated close 4,304,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St.

Close Chg. Close Chg. Close Chg.

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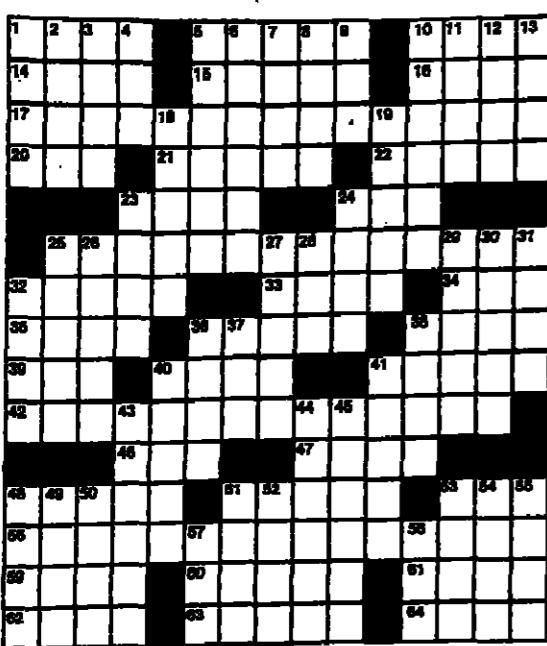
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WEATHER

EUROPE

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AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

TUESDAY'S FORECAST

WEATHER

REVIEW

CLOUDS

DRIZZLES

SHOWER

HEAVY RAIN

WIND

TEMP.

HUMIDITY

VISIBILITY

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ART BUCHWALD

Happy Days Again

WASHINGTON — A summit meeting was held last weekend at a Holiday Inn in the outskirts of Washington between the leaders of the Mondale, Hart and Jackson forces to discuss Democratic Party unity. The conference was called at the behest of Mondale's campaign managers.

The Hart and Jackson people were stone-faced.

Mondale's man was the only one smiling. "Now that the battle is over and our man has won, we feel it is time to heal the wounds of the primary race and work for a victory in November."

Hart's man objected. "The opera isn't over until the fat lady sings."

"We thought you'd say that," Mondale's man retorted. He pushed a buzzer and a fat lady entered the room and started to sing "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The Hart man stood up and said, "That's one more dirty trick. How do you expect us to agree to unity when you pull a stunt like that?"

"We were only kidding around, to ease the tension," the Mondale man said. "Let's be serious. Mondale has the delegates, but he's going to be the candidate. But we need to work together if we're going to beat Reagan in November."

The Jackson man said, "Mondale stole our delegates. We're not going to agree to unity until we get them back."

Mondale's man said, "We played by the rules. You don't change them after the game is over."

Hart's man said, "Gary doesn't consider the game over. He wants to go into overtime."

"How can he go into overtime when the score is 2,000 to 1,200?"

Guavera Sale Halted

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Bolivian government has won a temporary injunction against the sale of the diaries of the late Cuban guerrilla Ernesto (Che) Guevara, claiming the diaries are Bolivian property. They were to have been auctioned July 16 and 17.



"It doesn't matter what the score is. Hart won California. That proves the voters have rejected Mondale."

Jackson's man said, "Jesse got cheated out of delegates in California and New Jersey."

Hart's representative said, "Gary doesn't want to be a spoiler. He is willing to meet Mondale half-way."

"What does that mean?"

"He will get up at the convention and say numerically Mondale has the delegates, but politically it would be a disaster to nominate him."

"What kind of a unity message is that?" Mondale's man shouted.

"It's the best Hart can do after the things Mondale said about him."

Jackson's man said, "I can't guarantee Jesse will even come to the convention if the Democrats don't change the rules."

Mondale's man took a sheet of paper out of his briefcase. "The candidate has given me permission to offer Gary the vice presidency on his ticket."

"Big deal," Hart's man said.

"How can Gary be vice president when he can't stand being in the same room with Mondale?"

"A vice president never has to be in the same room with the president," Mondale's man said. "That's what makes the American presidency work. Mondale can always communicate with Hart through Lane Kirkland."

Jackson's man said, "Jesse wants to be secretary of state."

Mondale's man said, "We can't offer Jesse a cabinet position if we don't win the election. But in the spirit of unity Fritz would like Jesse to nominate him at the convention."

Jesse thought you'd come up with a stupid idea like that. He said if you did he would use the time to tell the country how he got cheated out of his delegates."

"That's fine with us," Mondale's man said. "Then it's agreed. We will announce to the press that the party has been unified."

The fat lady started singing, "San Francisco, open those golden gates," and Hart's man said, "Oh shut up."

Jackson's man said, "I have a stupid idea like that. He said if you did he would use the time to tell the country how he got cheated out of his delegates."

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